MAYOR GRACE AROUSED.

MAKING CHARGES AGAINST POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF NEGLECT TO CLEAN THE STREETS.

Printing out Wherein they have Falled-What omilion out Wherein they have Falled—What is Said in their Behalf—A Presentment by the Grand Jury—As to Further Action—The Amendment to the Street Cleaning Bill Op-posed—Prof. Chandler's Earnest Denial. Mayor Grace has made charges against Police Commissioners Stephen B, French, Sidney P. Nichols, and Joel W. Mason. The first charge and the specifications explanatory of it allege that the Police Commissioners have neglected their duty by not cleaning the streets of this city. The second charge accuses the Commissioners of failing to enforce the santtary ordinances of the Board of Health. The third charge is based upon the facts brought out in the recent correspondence between the Mayor and the Commissioners. The Mayor wrote to the Commissioners on March 1 asking for an explanation of certain discrepancies in a report which they had made to him. In their reply they said that the loads of street dirt, ashes, and garbage removed in 1879 included the loads esiled "permit loads," and all material from the Department of Public Works; and that more work was done in 1880 than in 1879, and at a loss expense to the city. The Mayor alleges in the third charge that the Commissioners' report was incorrect, untrue, and a misrapresen-tation of the records of the Police Department. The last charge alleges various irregularities on the part of the Commissioners in the work of cleaning the streets and accuses employees of the Street Cleaning Bureau of corruptly ex-

for fraudulent purposes. The charges were served on Commissioner Mason, in the Police Cantral Office, at about 3 Commissioners French and Nichols were

torting money from laborers and cart drivers

Mason, in the Police Cantral Office, at about 3 P. M. Commissioners French and Nichols were absent from the building, and the paper was served on them later. The Mayor's messenger had nothing to say to Commissioner Matthews, who when spoken to on the subject, and: "I know nothing about them, and don't want to know anything."

Commissioner Mason, when asked what he thought of the Mayor's allegations, said that, so far as they asserted the streets to be dirty, they were true, but so far as they declared the condition of the streets to be due to the negligence and failure to do their duty on the part of the Commissioners, they were not true.

With the present insufficient appropriation and small facilities at our command." continued the Commissioner, "It is impossible to keep the streets clean. That the appropriation is too small is shown by the fact that the Citizens Committee, in the bill they are trying to push through in Albany, demand a quarter of a million dollars more, and greater privileges and facilities for disposing of the dirt. The entire expenses of the Street Cleaning Bureau, including wages of the Cleaning Bureau, including wages of the clerical force, cost of new equipment, &c., are now but \$735,000, while in 1873 they were \$1,080,000, on the other hand, there are many more miles of streets to be cleaned than there were then, while there is a dittional expense engendered by the law requiring our secwes to go six miles further out to sea. This Board has done its best to clean the streets, and if we have failed it is not our fault.

Mr. Mason further said that he would appear

is not our fault."

Mr. Mason further said that he would appear before the Mayor on April 12, with counsel, and make his defence on the ground that he had done his duty to the best of his ability, and that if the naw heid him responsible for the streets it should have given him power to clean them.

MAYOR GRACE'S CHARGES IN DETAIL The Document that He has Presented to the

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, April, 2, 1881.

District B. Preck, July W. Mass, and Sking P. Nichols,
Paice Communicates of the city of New York.

The evidence having been produced to me of the failure and omission on your part, and on the part of each of you, to well and truly do and perform the duties imposed by law upon you. and each of you, as Police Commissioners of the city of New York, and which duties you, and each of you, have been duly sworn to well and

truly do and perform.

Now, to the end that the law may be enforced, and that justice may be done to you, and each of you. I, as Mayor of the city of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, hereby prefer against you and each of you, as Police Commissioners of the city of New York, and as accompanying charges and specifications. In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, you and each of you, together with your and each of your counsel, will be afforded an opportunity to be heard in reply to, and to defend yourselves, and each of yourselves, against the said charges and specifications, at 11 o'clock in the forencen, on the 12th day of April, 1881, at the Mayor's office, in this the said city, at which time the witnesses will be produced in your and each of your presence, and in the presence of your and each of your counsel, and required to testify under oath, as to the truth of said charges and the specifications thereunder if such be true and which witnesses you and each of you. personally or through your and each of your counsel, shall then and there be afforded an opportunity to cross-examine; and at which time you and each of you, personally or through your and each of your counsel, will be afforded an opportunity to introduce witnesses, and to produce evidence in your and each of your behalf, for the purpose of refuting or disproving the said charges and the specifications thereunder, and when you and each of you, person ally or through your and each of your counsel. will be afforded an opportunity to make any argument upon the law and fact which may be at and proper in your and of your defence. W. R. GBACE Mayor.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

That you and each of you, as Police Commissioners of the city of New York, have failed and emitted to well and woly do and perform the duty which you have full and sacinaive authority to do and perform, and with the duty of well and truly doing and performing which you and such of you are charged by section I of chapter 677 of the Laws of 1872 and the laws supplementary thereto and

Specification First-In this That you have not caused street, Hurling slip, Wall street, Franklin Mar-

street, James street, Pearl street, Chambers

caluarine street, Roosevelt street, Mot street, earnet Oak street, Rockman street, Frya street, treet, Fulton street, Park row. Eim street, Centre Water street, Fronts treet, South street, Control street, Sorth William street, William street, Cherry Batavia street, Perk street, Nasaau street, Der street, Rose street, City Hall place, in the Fourth Preclinet, and city

street. Ruse street, City Hall place, in the Fourth recinct of said city.

h street. Greenwich street, Washington street, March Street, Church street, Say street, Street, Leonard street, Canal street, Duane et Lead, Laight street, Vestry street, Cham-ter, Canal Street, Control of the Street, In street, Murray, street, Wilder street, Walker, of Street, Murray, street, Wilder street, Walker, a street, Walker, as the Fifth Police Precinct 149. ot, Water street, Cherry street, Monroe street,

vet East Broadway, Market attreet, Monroe street, vet East Broadway, Market attreet, Rimming, Henry street, Division street, Pike street, reter, Ringers place, Jefferson street, Chinton Spottery street, Gaverneur street, Scammel to Seventh Philice Precinct of sand eity, freet, Greens atreet, Woester street, Variok III, Fitth avenue, Thompson street, Sullivan Sestreet, Hudson street, Greenwich street, astreet, West street, Broadma street, Garnel street, Garnel street, West Houston street, Canal street, Aurel, West Houston street, Canal street, Aurel II, West Houston street, Canal street, Survey, Mest Houston street, Canal street, Survey, Mest Houston street, Canal street, Survey, Mest Houston street, Canal street, Survey, Survey, Mest Houston street, Canal street, Survey, def(s). All 2010 affect. Finds access the con-garden was supported by the conference of the conferenc

A washington street, Oreenwich street, Buston I, Bedford street, Downing street, Bleecker street, while street, Bleecker street, while street, Seventh on Eighth swemes. Sinch swemes. Trush avenue, In inth Police Precinct of anid city. Tulon street, Buryan street, Canal street, Hayard street, Canal street, Hester I, Grand street, Brooms street, Canal street, Richard street, Fashing street, East Qualous street, Buryan area, Burlow street, and street, Alens street, East gards acted, Forsyth, I, Chrystie street, in the Tenth Police Practinet of Poursele street, in the Tenth Police Practinet of

Twelfth street, Rast Eleventh street, Kast Tenth street, East Withth street, Sixth street East Third street, Recomb street, East Houston street Assame B. Avenue D., in the Eleventh Police Precinct of said city.

Norfolk street, Sighth street Clinton street, Pitt street, Altoning street, Rivington street, Pitt street, Clinton street, Fitted Street, Clinton street, Pitt street, Clinton street, Fitted Street, Clinton street, Pitt street, Clinton street, Fitted Street, Clinton street, Pitt street, Clinton street, Pitt street, Clinton street, Fitted Street, Clinton street, Pitted Street, While Street, Solid Street,

riv street, in the twenty seventh route received. Third avenue, Second avenue, First avenue, East Sixty-tieth street, East Sixty-sixth street, East Sixty-sixth street, East Seventh street, East Seventh street, East Seventy-second street, East Seventy-second street, East Seventy-first street, in the Twenty-eighth Police Peculicity of said city. East Seventy-sixth street, in the Twenty-eighth Police Precented said city.
Fourth avenue, Fifth avenue, Sixth avenue, Seventh avenue, Fronty-second street, West Forty-second street, West Forty-first street, West Forty-second street, West Forty-seventh street, West Thirty-sixth street, West Thirty-sixth street, West Thirty-fourth street, West Thirty-fourth street, West Thirty-fourth street, West Thirty-fourth street, West Thirty-second street, West Thirty-sixth street, West Twenty-sixth street, West Twenty-

Street, No. 141.
Street, No. 141.
Second avenue, Nos. 1.144, 1,100, 1,129; First avenue, Nos. 1.080, 1.080, 81x1y-tb-ird street, No. 25; Sevenily sixth street, Nos. 307, 309, 301, 303, 303, 307.
Sixth avenue, No. 602; Sevenith avenue, Nos. 402, 400, 474, 480, 450, 452, 468, 303, 308; Broadway, 1,308; West Thirty-district, Nos. 110, 121, 110, 120, 131, 134, 132, 130, West Thirty-fluid street, Nos. 141, 143; West Thirty-third street, Nos. 141, 143; West Thirty-third street, Nos. 141, 143; West Thirty-third street, Nos. 140, 120; West Twentich street, No. 100; West Twenty-firm street, Nos. 110, 120; West Twentich street, No. 110; West Nieseanth street, Nos. 148, 140; West Sixteenth street, Nos. 145.

CHARGE SECOND.

That you and each of you as Police Commissioners of the city of New York have failed and omitted to do well and troly do and perform the duties and obligations imposed upon you and each of you by section 17 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1888, and the is was mendatory thereof and up them that the release and other statutes to enforce the annulum planning therein and other statutes to enforce the annulum processing the release of the same control of the control of the

Laws of 1896, and the laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and other statutes, to enforce the sanitary ordinances of the Department of Health, and to report violations thereof to that department.

Specification First—In this: That the previsions of section 90 of the sanitary ordinances adopted by the Department of Health and exiled the Sanitary Code have been
constantly violated and wholly disregarded daily during
the entire period from the twentieth day of May, 1870, up to
the present time, and that you have daily, during the
entire period from the twentieth day of May, 1870, up to
the present time, and that you have daily, during the
entire period from the twentieth day of May, 1870, up to
the present time, wholly tailed and ontited faithfully
and at the proper time to enforce and execute, or to take
any legally requires measure to enforce and execute said
eaction 90 of the sant Sanitary Code, which requires a
separate vessel to be provided by the owners and occupants of houses and buildings for ashex and rubbish and
other graque and injudy emistances, and which remires
that ashes add rubbish shall not be placed or kest in the
same vessels with garbace and liquid substances, and
that no such vessel shall remain on any sidewalk or in
any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

Sycolification Second—in this: That the provisions of
section 115 of the sanitary ordinances adopted by the
section 116 of the sanitary ordinances adopted by the

CHARGE THIRD. That you and each of you have failed and omitted well and truly to do and perform the duty imposed upon you by section 27 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

by section 27 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

Specification—In this: That the report or communication rendered to me, as Mayor of the City of New York, and dated the 21st day of March, 1881, in reply to my communication of the law to the communication of the law to the law to things, in the following particulars:

1. The allegation that the 1.077.161 loads of street dirt, ashes, and sarbage removed in 1878 included all the loads known to the Department of Police and Bureau of Street Cleaning as "permit loads" and all material from the Department of Public Works, is incorrect and untrue, and an insrepresentation of the records of your office and of the fact.

misrepresntation of the records of your office and of the 2. The allegation that \$3.113 leads of material deposited upon the dumps in 1870, owing to insometerer of room upon the course and subsequently removed a second time to the scows, were included in the total of 1977, 161 leads for that year, and were twice calculated in making up such total, is incorrect and untrue, and a misrepresentation of the records of your office and of the fact.

3. The allegation reducing the number of loads removed in 1879 to 1,040,070 as against 1,080,077 in 1880, and showing an excess of effective work performed in 1880 over 1879 of 17,047 loads, is incorrect and untrue and a misrepresentation of the records of your office and the fact.

4. The allegation that a greater amount of work was done in 1880 than 1870, and at a less expense to the city, is incorrect and untrue, and a misrepresentation of 5. The allegation in paragraph 6 that the horses of the Bureau of Street Cleaning did not, in the year 1879, have shough to cat, is incorrect and untrue.

for the horse feed and straw for each horse owned by the

for the horse feed and straw for each horse owned by the said city, and under the management and control of the Burau of Street Cleaning, which was grossly in excess of the sum which ought to have been expended for that purpose, and that the amount of horse feed purchased by you during the said year averaged over thirty-five and lorsy-five one hundredths pounds daily for each said every of said horses, and during the year 1831 has averaged in excess of said amount of thirty-five and forty-five one hundredths pounds, and new averages forty-one pounds daily, which quantities are greatly in excess of the quantities regulated or actually used.

Specification Seventh-In this: That you have during the entire period from the 20th day of May, 1873, and up to the superposed from the 20th day of May, 1873, and up to the precipilation Seventh-In this: That you have during the entire period from the 20th day of May, 1873, and up to the precipilation for the said of street manure, dirt, sweepings, ashes, and sarbase, any or either of the mior the year 1830, or from the 1st day of January, 1880, and up to the date hereof, notwithstanding the fact that you, your servants and agents for the said time entered into contracts for the said of street manure, dirt, sweepings, ashes, and garbage, and have roceived paymount therefor.

Specification Eighth-In this: That you, your servants and agents mployees of said Bureau of Street Cleaning, the fact interest and cast from the score and cast from the score and cast and allowed to be thrown and cast, and cast for the said of street manure, dirt, sweepings, ashes, and garbage, and have roceived paymount therefor.

Specification Eighth-In this: That you your servants and agents, employees of said Bureau of Street manure, dirt, the date hereof, thrown and cast, and allowed to be thrown and cast from the score and the following to countries of New York, within the jurisdi

PRESENTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

A Severe Legal Arraignment of the Street The Grand Jury entered Part I. of the General Sessions at 1:35 P. M. yesterday, headed by Foreman William H. Philips. He had a large package of indictments in his hand. A docu-ment that, from its bulk, was believed to be the expected presentment in regard to alleged abuses in the Street Cleaning Bureau was uppermost in the package. Chief Clerk John Sparks received it from Foreman Philips, and handed it up to the bench, where Judges Cowing and Gildersleeve sat. District Attorney Rollins sat in the Public Prosecutor's place within the bar.

Judge Gildersleeve rose and, bowing to the Grand Jury, said:
"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, the Court is

In possession of information that justifies me In possession of information that justifies me in saying that you are justly entitled to the thanks of the Court and the people for your work in the past month. Four hundred and fifty cases have been submitted to you in this comparatively brief period. You have disposed of all of these cases, finding bills of indictment in four hundred of them. The difficulty of this work can be appreciated only when we call to mind the great number of witnesses that must have been heard and carefully cross-examined. I see that you have made a prosentment. I am confident that my learned associate, Judge Cowing, who will preside in this part next month, will see that for her proper in the connection are further looked after by the incoming Grand Jury. Gentlemen, you are discharged, with the thanks of the Court."

The Judges then retired to the chambers, and Clerk Sparks took charge of the presentment.

The Judges then retired to the chambers, and Clerk Sparks took charge of the presentment and the indictment accompanying it. The presentment is as follows:

The grand jurges for the March term of the Court of General Sessions respectfully present that during their session they have examined large numbers of winesses with a view of ascertaining upon whom the responsibility should real or the fithy condition of the streets of this city, and whether any public officers have been guilty of misconduct or neglect of official daty in connection with the cleaning of the streets. Our inquiries have extended over so large a field, and have covered so many details of administration, that we are enable in the cluster hours of the term to present distinct and specific charges by way of indictinent, but we feel that we need to the court and the nuble the duty of detailing in the form of this

never been paid into the treasury of the Folice Department.

Fifth—That sakes and dirt have been dumped from
seaws into the East Rivar and into the bay and harbor of
New York in great masses, and sometimes in the presence of policemen stationed on board for the ostensible
pit has entire to the satisfied of the performance of labor at a time when they have been seprated from the laborers, and have had no personal knowledge of the work done.

Seventh—That is unalitating the stable and the horses
of the Folice Department there has been, since the first

Police themselves chiefly rests the responsibility for this state of affairs. In conclusion, we find that, in our opicion, the existing provisions of law are inadequate for a thorough releaning of the streets, and we recommend that the Legislature take some immediate action in the premises. Legislature take some immediate action in the premises. The further action by the incoming Grand Jury indicated by Judge Gildersleeve was understood to be the indictment of the officials reflected upon by the terms of the presentment, if the Grand Jury should regard such a course as expedient, either in view of the presentment, the continued neglect of the streets, or the failure to correct the abuses in the Street Cleaning Department pointed out emphatically in the presentment. So desirous were the Grand Jury that their work should be closely followed up, they sent a note to Judge Gildersleeve urging him to see that the incoming Grand Jury take it up without delay.

PROF. CHANDLER INDIGNANT.

Re Will Under No Conditions Undertake to Direct the Street Cleaning.

After Prof. Chandler, who is President of the Board of Health, had read his morning papers yesterday, he put on his hat somewhat hastily and started for the Mayor's office. "I wanted to assure Mayor Grace," he said last

wanted to assure Mayor Grace." he said last evening, "that I was not responsible in any degree for the report of the Senate committee on the Street Cleaning bill substituting me for Mayor Grace."

Eighteen members of the Committee of Twenty-one met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to determine upon some action in relation to the proposed amendment to the bill. Prof. Chandler sent them word at once that he had not been consulted in relation to the substitution of his name for the Mayor's; that under no circumstances would be accept the responsibility if offered him; and if, despite his protest, the bill should be passed, he would resign his position as chief of the Health Department.

The following protest was drawn up:

The understreed, composing the Committee of Twenty-one appointed at the mass meeting at Cooper Institute in the committee of the Health of the Mayor, as the official charged with the work is the Street Cleaning, bill, and the substitution of any other official in place of the Mayor, as the resident of the hearth of Health for the Mayor, as the official charged with the work is the Street Cleaning, bill, and the substitution of any other official in place of the Mayor, as the head of the city of Street Cleaning. The Mayor, as the head of the city of Street Cleaning. The Mayor, as the head of the city to the people, and because he is prepared to undertake and perform the work.

catchange of system, and renders the removal of an incompetent official alimant impossible.

The change probosed in the hill introduces politics and
political patronage, and simply perpetuates the present
system under a new name.

Any substantial change in the hill as passed by the
Senate, or delay in its passage, must be injurious.

In Willis James.
Thatcher M. Adlams.
James Gainatin.
Samuel D. Bahcock,
Jo. L. Cadwalader.
Morris K. Jean,
Cornelins Vanderbilt.
Kichard H. Derby M. D.,
John C. Peters M. D.,
Charles H. Marshall,
William F. Eridge,
William F. Eridge,
William F. Eridge,
Henry E. Fellew,
William F. Eridge,
William F. Eridge,
Henry E. Fellew,
William F. Eridge,
William F. Erid

New York, April 2, 1881. This protest will be taken to Albany by the

Committee of Twenty-one to-morrow evening, and presented to the Senate on Tuesday.

Prof. Chandler was asked last evening whether he had had any previous knowledge of such a proposed change in the Street Cleaning bill.

"Certainly not," he answered with earnestness.

ness. "Why would you refuse to accept the respon-

Certainly not," he answered with earnestness.

"Why would you refuse to accept the responsibility?"

"It would be work entirely distasteful to me. I am willing to run the Health Department because the work of that department is right in the line of my education and tastes; this other work is not. It wants a man of good business tact and executive energy and ability to direct it; it requires no special knowledge of chemistry."

"Do you favor the bill as it was first presented, giving the charge of the work to the Mayor with power?"

"Most heartily," said Professor Chandler. "About a year ago I prepared a bill myself, at the request of Mr. Varnum, almost identical with the bill prepared by the Twenty-one, and giving the power in the same way to the Mayor."

Prof. Chandler spoke with some feeling of the attacks which had been made upon him personally, and of the imputation that his presonal in albany last week was explained by these developments in the bill. He said:

"Dr. Janeway and I went to Albany solely and simply to look after certain bills of importance to the Health Department. One of these is to provide for the transfer by the Board of Apportionment to the Board of Health of sufficient money in time of sudden need created by an epidemic of contagious or infectious disease. Another bill in which we are interested relates to the transfer of North Brother's Island from the jurisdiction of Queen's County to that of New York County. Besides these, we are interested in the passage of the Plumbers' bill, the bill to prevent the sale of dangerous kerosene, and in the defeat of the bill to repeal the tenement house act and the bill to prevent the sale of the Plumbers' bill, the bill to prevent the sale of the Plumbers' bill, the bill to prevent the sale of the present necessity of cleaning the streets.

"The need is most imperative and immediate," he said, "if the city is to escape really serious consequences from the festering accumulations in the streets. There isn't much time to spare before the warm sun will h

TEACHING BROKERS TO BOX. Mr. Mike Donovan's Room and Customers in the Old Post Office Building.

Mr. Mike Donovan, the pugilist, who was reported to have had a fight with Mr. Billy Edwards and to have thrown up the sponge at the end of sixteen rounds, but who did not have any such fight and who would never, he pro-tests, have yielded with so brief a performance, has a room in the old Post Office building in Nassau street, which is hung with boxing

brown stone house at 971 Bergen street on Fri-

Goehler, of the same age, from in front of the brown stone house at 971 Bergen street on Friday afternoon. The children when recovered at the Franklin avenue depot of the Rapid Transit line, where Cullen and the woman were about to enter a train, with them in their arms, said that they had been promised candy if they would go along quietly. Little Carrie Arvine, who was in charge of the woman, said rather spitefully of Ann Collins:

"She said she would give me some candy as soon as we came to the cars, but she didn't."

From admissions made to the police, Capt. Riley concluded that the man and woman who were engaged to be married lacked the means to go to housekeeping, and had conspired to steal the children and conceal them at the house of a friend in East New York pending the offering of a reward.

Cullen is an extra driver on the Franklin avenue line of cars, and Ann Collins is aservant who has been employed by a family in Howard avenue, aithough she at present refuses to give her residence. She seemed greatly attached to Cullen, and begged the police not to look him up, saying that she was wholly to biame and that she was alone in the effort to get the children out of eight of their homes.

The woman said yesterday that she would have done almost anything to have obtained money to go to housekeeping. She was anxious about her fate, and questioned those who talked with her about the punishment she would received convicted.

The police have under investigation another case, of the mysterious disappearance of a six-year old boy named Willie Meek, the son of Asa Meek, a cabinedmaker of 292 Gold street. The boy disappeared a week ago last Thursday, One Titus, a Union Ferry Company employee, yesterday told Police Superintendent Campbell that on last Monday he saw an old woman cross Caharine Ferry with a boy answering the description of the missing child. The mother of the child is almest crazed with anxiety over his loss, and his father spends most of his time searching for him.

Frederick William Parke's Beath.

Frederick William Parke, a grandson of Justice Parke of England, died on Wednesday evening, in the residence of Mr. Jabes Elverson, in Newark. He was SS years old. Several years ago he came to this country and entered the dramatic profession under the stage name of Fenton, but he never rose above minor parts. He played at one time in the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He boarded at Newen's Hotel, where he was a favorite, and was known only as Mr. Fenton. He always wore the most fashlemable clothing, and spent money lavishly. About a week ago he disappeared from the hotel. He had been drinking deeply for a long time. A gentleman who knew has family an England met him in the street, and, seeing his condition, took him to kewarz. The best medical skill was procured, out his constitution was so impaired that he did not raily. On Haurslay his remains were sent to bis acquaintances in Rochester. Frederick William Parke, a grandson of Jus-

Beath of a Grandnephew of Irving. The office of the Phoenix Assurance Company

Lomion, at 52 William street, was closed yesterday, on recount of the death of one of the managers, Jacob Suth-riand Irving. Mr Irving shoul of typhoid fever on Fri-ax evening, at 20 West Fitty 5th atreet. He was 28

The immonse quantity of sitts lately imported by our cading dry cools inerchants is a strong mannic solution of reasirity in the country, and the spirit of reasiry unong the traders as to prices, Ar. is assuming. There some importer who makes this class of goods a speciality.

EX.POSTMASTER FILLEY'S VERSION. The Cabinet Trouble Personal but Conkling Grievance a Matter of Principle.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 1 .- Chauncey J. Filley, who has just returned from Washington, makes the following statement regarding dif-ferences between Cabinet officers and Senators and the President: "There is no doubt that Attorney-General MacVeagh has taken a decided stand against Mr. Chandler for Solicitor-General. This action of MacVeagh's antagonizes Secretary Blaine, and makes the contest a personal one as between MacVeagh, Blaine and the President. This is particularly the case, as it is reported that MacVeagh is endeavoring to defeat Chandler's confirmation, which makes a direct personal issue be-tween the Attorney-General and the President. This, connected with MacVeagh's public declarations against Gen. Raum, declarations made in the presence of several gentlemen in his (MacVengh's) office, indicates a variance of his (MacVeagh's) office, indicates a variance of opinion between him and the general policy of the Administration, which, as Senator Ben Harrison said, if allowed to prevail, would make both Indiana and MacVeagh's own State (Pennsylvania) Democratic. The difference arising between the New York Senators and the President is not one about individuals really, but about the observance of the usual courtesy toward Senators and Congressmen as regards appointments in their respective States. In this matter all the Republican Senators and Congressmen are interested. It was one of the matters which raised differences between Gen. Garfield and Mr. Hayes. Gen. Garfield was not consuited about many appointments in his own district, and in fact many were made over his head. This Gen. Garfield did not relish or approve, and that he should not was very natural under the circumstances. This is the position of Senators Conkling and Platt. They would have been satisfied to let Merritt remain as Collector.

The effort on the part of some persons to keep up factions and to prejudice the President against those who supported Gen. Grant den against those who supported Gen. Grant den against those who supported Gen. Grant bas remarked that he never saw a better disposed man than Garfield. It remains with President Garfield to say whether he will have the solld support of the 306 for his Administration as he had the carnest and effective support of the Grant men for his election. The Grant men, so called, have raised no such question, and, in common with all well-meaning and true party men, believe in one solid Republican party." opinion between him and the general policy of

CROWDS CHASING A MAD DOG.

A Hot Pursuit for Five Blocks Ending at Fifth Avenue-A Boy Bitten. A homeless, half-starved cur, believed to have been mad, loped down Eleventh avenue at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, keeping tests, have yielded with so brief a performance, has a room in the old Post Office building in Nassau street, which is hung with boxing gloves and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and in which he gives was and towels, and in which he gives was also and towels, and to pull tower and towels, and to make your and short, heavy weights and light, men whose arms hang. A humber of bory playing ball near Thirty-based and heavy as siedge hammers. A baid-headed broder with a deep chest and arms of trought and heavy as siedge hammers. A baid-headed broder was and a gauze undershirt, was leading Mr. Donovan a dance about the apartment when the reporter called yesterday. Both men were in a sweat, and the gray-eyed put list had to to the was and the gray-eyed put list had to to the companies of t close to the curb in the roadway, and so being seen by few persons until he was close to them.

Lenten Services at St. Stephen's. On the first day of Lent a high mass, with a surpliced choir and Gregorian music, was celebrated in St Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, besurpliced choir and Gregorian music, was celebrated in St. Stephen's Chirch, in East Twenty-eighth street, beginning at 6% A. M. This mass has been continued each day and at the same bour since, and will be continued until the end of the Lenten senson. This is the first time that a daily mass of this character has been attempted in this country. A "retreat," at which the Rev. Dr. Mc. Glynn, paster of the church, preaches three times daily was also begin at 81. Stephen's on Sanday last, and will be continued until Palm sunday. The first week of the retreat was set apart for men. The services of the retreat has set apart for men. The services of the retreat has each daily at 3 and 9 o'clock A. M. and at 7 P. M. During Lent also the service of the Way of the Cross take place daily at 4 P. M. The retreat means, as the word would imply, a withdrawal from temporal affairs. Dr. McGlynn delivers a practical talk at these services, lasting half an hour at each of the morning gatherings. A proposed of the continued of the morning services, as many as 1,000 women have been present daily at the 9 o'clock morning service. A thinkt, the average at the 9 o'clock morning service. A thinkt, the average at the 9 o'clock morning service. A thinkt, the average at the 9 o'clock morning service. A thinkt, the average at the proposal the Sacrament daily. Sixteen priests have been present daily at the 9 o'clock morning service. A thinkt, the average at the proposal that the services of the Tompers in their selected for the performance of the Tompers in the services are picked, of course, for the singling of the immentations.

Inadequate Accommodations for Shinning.

Inadequate Accommodations for Shipping. The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation got the opinions yesterday of several merchants and others interested in shipping as to what chants and others interested in shipping as to what should be done to extend the commerce of New York. Edward Hincken, who represented various commercial interests, opposed the practice of covering the river piers with sheds. Wherever the sheds were built, he said, the use of the piers was roserved by the lessees to the exclusion of other shipowners. Sailing vessels could not find berths, even when those private piers were unoccupied. Only six teem where ware not too sailing vessels. James W. Elwelt testined that great numbers of sailing vessels were driven away from the port because they could not get from to unload. He was in layer of a castiron law preventing the lurther ersection of sheds and exclusive was of piers. iron law preventing the further erection of sheds and ex-clusive use of pieck. Robert Van Vieck. Alfred D. Snow, Woodruff B. Sutton, D. R. Norvell, Edmond Driggs, and William H. Miller gave similar opinions.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

There is a prospect that the rapid transit problem in Brooklyn will soon be solved, as the men who usually control the local railroad interests are interested n the plan. The conflicting interests which have been in dead lock for a long time have, through a committee comprising Mr. Charles B. Flint, Mr. Henry C. Murphy, Mr. A. B. Culver, and Mr. William Richardson, discussed the difference existing. It is said that the committee is

Reporting her Husband's Elopement.

Mme. Ross, the wife of Reuben Hoss, who cloped with Laura Smith, the a ventuen scar-old daughter of John Smith of 337 West Twenty fourth after, on

Forged Drafts in Circulation,

Synacuse, N. Y., April 2.—A man calling himseli G. W. Watson about two weeks ago stole from a integrapher here a lot obtains draite of the National Bank of Fayetteville on the Fourth National Bank of New York, and has sine been to organication in Pennsylvania and the same been to organication in Pennsylvania and the same of a light green time, without a notice humbers, and beer the name or the littlegraph company. The bank uses a blank of a different color and of New York city make.

H you have a cough or cold cure is with Hale's Hofey or lierchound and Tar. Of druggists, Soc. and \$1.—44s.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BY TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

Statue of the Great Statesman Proposed for Central Park-Speeches by J. R. Flaunders and Ex. Judgo Requier-The Resolutions.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated last night at Tammany Hall by a large public meeting of the Democracy. Every seat in the hall was filled, and some of the boxes were occupied by ladies. It was the regular monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee, and Augustus Schell pre-sided. A bust of Jefferson with a wreath of flowers at the base, was on the platform. With Mr. Schell were John Kelly, ex-Judge A. J. Requier, J. R. Flanders, John M. Coman, and Thomas F. Gilroy. In the audience were Sur-rogate Delano C. Calvin, Recorder Smythe, Judge Spencer, ex-Judge Duffy, Police Com-missioner Nichols, and Thomas Maloney. The resolutions enumerated the obstacles to the De-

mocracy of to-day as follows: We, on the contrary, have to contend with a party twenty years in power, sided by the enormous expendi-tures of a great war, which generated corruption and venality on every hand; an immense public debt, which has created a powerful bond-holding class; a stopendous has created a powerful bond-holding class; a stupendous banking system, which, at its pleasure, can raise or depress the prices of labor or commodities, threaten disaster to the business interests of the country, and, as proved on a recent occasion, dictate the action of public functionaries in its favor against the interests of the people; a protective policy which tosters special interests and uphods onjust and oppressive monopolies and expantle corporations helding and controlling almost illimitable weath, and people of the controlling and controlling almost illimitable weath, and people the control of the political institutions established for the public good; and these mighty interests, in combination, bring into alliance with the Government the whole money power of the country, and are a meat formidable and siarming meanes to the very existence of our constitutional system.

The concluding resolution was as follows:

are a most formidable and siarming menace to the very existence of our constitutional system.

The concluding resolution was as follows:

Resolved. That in direct antagonism to the foresofts, theory of government laid down by the great apostle of American liberty, and the recognized and revered founder and exponent of the Democratic party, stand the declaration of Gen. Garfield before his election to the Presidency, that he "rejoiced that the Government is gravisting to more power," and the whole spirit and purpose of his inaugural address, eviceing a determination to push the Hamiltonian theory of centralization to the most dangerous of termities. And the action of the Republican party, in advancing Federal power bewond its constitutional boundaries, and arbitrarily thrusting its arm within the States by unauthorized interference with their elections, niscing its officers at the boards of registry and the poils of election, intimidating electors imprisoning citzens, and making its soldiery instrumental its and result in the first section of the property of the controlling these flarance uniquations, as a boil and direct Gen. Garfield when a candidate for the Property of the suppose of the party in a suppose of the passing all laws without exception." And most reprehensible and dangerous also is the Republican practice of sepacking and controlling the Federal Courts as teconvert them into political machines to reflect the views and carry out the purposes of the party in power.

convert them into political machines to reflect the views and carry out the purposes of the party in power.

Mr. J. H. Fianders was the first speaker. He emphasized the tendency of the Bepublican party of the present day to depart from the ideas of Jefferson. He said: "Gen. Garfield, before he was their candidate for the Presidency, said, in substance, that Hamilton's ideas are increasing in popularity, and Jefferson's waning: and that he rejoiced that the Government is gravitating to more power. Again, on the 6th of August, 1889, at the political seronade given to him as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, in the city of New York, he said of Hamilton, While in camp, before he was twenty-one years old, upon a drumhead he wrote a letter which contained every germ of the Constitution of the United States. **

Alexander Hamilton of New York made this republic glorious by his thinking."

Mr. Flanders closed with an earnest appeal to the Democracy to advance the ideas of Jefferson by sustaining the Democratic ideas of the day.

Augustus Schell then read the following resolutions, which were received with applause:

Wherea, in the city of New York, the stronghold of Democracy, there is no status or monament to commensurate the services of Thomas Jefferson to his country and party;

Resolut. That it is the sense of this meeting that imme-

Whereas, In the city of New York, the stronghold of Democracy, there is no status or monument to comment or street exercises of Thomas Jefferson to his country and party.

In the services of Thomas Jefferson to his country and party.

In the feet of the service of this meeting that immediate steps should be taken to remedy this embed; and that a monument should be servened in the Central Park to the Author of the Decharation of Independence and "the Founder of the Democratic Parks."

Essoled, That it he referred to the Committee on Organization to devise ways and means to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

The proposition to erect a monument to Mr. Jefferson in Central Park wooked enthusiasm. In response to the calls of his friends, John Kelly came forward and said that the Committee on Organization had arranged the programme, and he did not like to interfere with it. He saw no reason why the Democratic party should have been defeated at the last election. All they could do was to look steadily to the future, when the old Democratic party could be once more the ruler of the nation. Mr. Kelly recalled the fact that Tanimany Hall was founded to sustain Jefferson's policy, and had always sustained that policy. He said that if Government should be centralized there would be the end of Democratic principles.

Ex-Judge Requier was tho next regular spoaker. He said: The success of democratic institutions is the great, living pervasive, overwheiming and inextorable fact of the age. Through it the wild boasts of the Greek geometrician has been practically accomplished; and the lever which Thomas Jefferson fashioned out of a quill, and fixed for a future min the Declaration of Independence, is actually lifting the planet from pole to pole. Steam, electricity, and the printing press, these artificial giants of modern elvillantion, more potent than all the genii of the Arabian tales, march in its van and speed by land and sen at the bidding of its wonderful lamp.

After reviewing the aspect of the world here and

new. Every scentre trembling in a palsied grasp; "Every scentre trembling in a palsied grasp; every crown fretted with sleeplessness and thorns; arms in the hands of soldiers sprung from the beneig, and who cannot be trusted to turn against them; secret societies filling the air with missiles of destruction from invisible hands—and Poland, Hungary, and Ireiand preparing for the inevitable hour when a deadlier blast than Roland blow from his enchanted horn shall summon them to take their places as free, sovereign, and independent commonwealths around the standard of reconstructed Europe." Europa.

The meeting adopted resolutions advising the ostablishment of Jeffersonian clubs.

An Explosion in the Ruine.

The people living in the vicinity of South First street and Union avenue, Williamsburgh, were startled by an explosion on Friday afternoon. The noise came from the ruins of the torpedo factory that was partly destroyed by an explosion a short time ago. Mr. R. Dodd, who has charge of the property upon which the torpedo factory is situated, wished to have the debris re-moved and repairs made. As he was libring a large beam he dislodged some bricks, and there was an exposion that hurled Mr. Bodd to the ground and party buried him beneath bricks and norder. The adjoining building him beneath bricks and mortar. The adjoining building was shaken. Mr. Dodd was not injured beyond suffering a few bruises.

A Fatal Quarrel Over a Bedroom.

CATSELL L. April 2 .- Thomas Quirk and James Manging, laborers in a quarry, received a month's pay on Friday and started on a trole. They went to bed to-gether at night in Mary Hannan's lodging house. Pat Nugent who slept in the same round, was aroused several times during the hight by their quarries over the space and about order. Finally Nugent was awakened by a should from Quirk, that he had been stabled. Nugent raised an alarm, but Nugent and enflect whe officers can alarm, but Nugent and enflect whe officers could arrive but was afterward arrested. Quirk was tabled in the abound and cannot recover. He has made an antermorphic aratement account was an antermorphic and account recover.

Three Killed and Two Mortally Hurt. Nonrolle, Va., April 2 .- At half past 7 o'clock Amtrew Brown (white) and

Training orders, Musea Conway, and Luise, Whitehings, and Tollard Westerland of Scientific Whitehings of Scientific Westerlands of Scientific Westerlands of Musea, Luisenson Westerlands of Musea, Luisenson Harking, and Luce Musea, Luisenson Harking, and Edward Musea, tendency Sergia severely into The analysis of Edward Westerlands of the mobile of Scientific Westerlands of the mobile of Scientific Constitution of the Scientific Co Hanging with a Natl Through his Hand. Michael Herald of 106 Scholes street, Wil-Sitefacel Herriad of 109 Schules are of Wil-hamsburgh, attempted to claim over a nine foot hence, capped with inverted units, about 25 o'clock yesterday morning. He was drank and wanted to get into Moode exchange above in Scholes steel, where he was can played. He got up on an attempte, steely and placed his left hand upon the mais. The altifully become collection which had becord his left value. He returnized in this position for two hears, growing and knowing his heels against the fence. He was then discovered.

The Haptists Speak.

The Superintendent of the Bartist Home for the Aged. P. Paimatter, Ge Lexington av., says of St. Jacobs of the Sacels anything I have ever used in the Bagust found for ricumatism, of which disease we have a great deal. For neuralgia there is a charm about it to relieve pain.